

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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LESSON FOR MAY 4

MAN MADE IN THE IMAGE OF GOD.

LESSON TEXTS—Genesis 1:26-28; Ephesians 4:22-24; Genesis 2:7-9.
GOLDEN TEXT—God created man in his own image—Gen. 1:27.
DEVOTIONAL READING—Psalms 8.
PRIMARY TOPIC—God Our Creator and Father.
JUNIOR TOPIC—What God Expects From His Children.
INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—Loyalty to Our Heavenly Father.
SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—The Dignity and Worth of Man.

I. The Creation of Man (Gen. 1:26-28).

1. Time—when the earth, his home, was ready for him. The order in creation shows design on the part of God. He anticipated man's need in storing the coal in the earth, piling up minerals in the rocks, storing electricity everywhere, causing the water to gush from the valleys and hillsides, preparing plants and herbs for the healing of man's injuries and food and raiment adapted to every climatic condition.

2. His nature (vs. 26-27). He was created in the likeness and image of God. This act was preceded by a special counsel of the Godhead. It was said, "Let us make man." This precludes the foolish and wicked assumption that man ascended from or through the brute. He came into being by a special creative act of God. This creative act is confirmed by Christ (Matt. 19:4; Mark 10:6). With such testimony we can dismiss the evolution theory as to man's origin as a human vagary. This likeness and image is not physical and bodily, but intellectual. (Eph. 4:24), and moral. (Col. 3:10). Man is spirit, soul and body (1 Thess. 5:23). God's likeness is reflected in man's tripartite nature. As there is a trinity and unity in God, so there is a trinity and unity in man. Spirit is the highest part of man, that which makes it possible for him to know God. The soul is man's self-conscious life, the seat of his emotions and desires. The body is the seat of the senses, the agency by which he knows the world. God made man with a personality capable of having fellowship with himself, with whom he could share his glory.

3. His rank and power (vs. 26, 28). Man, the last in creation, was placed above all else, over all the rest of creation. Being in the likeness and image of God, he was fitted to rule. How far short man comes of living up to the position given him by the Creator! The first man was not a savage, neither a baby. Fresh from the Creator's hands he possessed such lofty powers of intellect as to enable him to name the beasts as they passed before him. (Gen. 2:19, 20).

II. Man Alone in Paradise (Gen. 2:7-9).

Adam had a most beautiful place in which to live. "Pleasant to the eyes, and good for food" describes his surroundings. His environment was in keeping with his nature. Eden was only fit for him in an unfallen state. As soon as his nature was wrecked, over to him must go. Paradise with all its splendor could not satisfy man. His heart was desolate. Reciprocal love is the only thing that can satisfy the heart of man. Animals of all varieties surrounded him, but none were adapted to be his companions. To accentuate this need God caused the animals to pass before Adam. He was differentiated from all the animals in that he was a personality. He was endowed with the power of love, therefore only a being who could love in return could satisfy him. To meet this need woman was made for man. They had minds alike; they had spiritual natures alike; therefore they could commune together about the things that surrounded them and about God.

Man was made from the dust of the ground and woman was taken from his side. She is therefore one remove further from the earth than man. The fact that woman was made from man's rib points to unity, similarity and equality. God charged this first pair with the responsibility of replenishing the earth. (Gen. 1:28). Marriage is a divine institution and most sacred; for God made them male and female and performed the first marriage ceremony. In view of this, polygamy and divorce are grossly criminal. Marriage is the fountainhead of all life, religious, social and national, therefore corruption here is most fatal.

A Joy Forever.

An aspiration is a joy forever. To have many of these is to be spiritually rich.—Stevenson.

Motives.

Mr. Gladstone was once heard to remark that if all the wits of men were to be united in one brain, that man would be unable to appraise with perfect justice any single moral action. "The shades of the rainbow," he wrote, "are not so nice, the sands of the seashore are not such a multitude, as are the subtle, shifting, blending forms of thought and of circumstances that go to determine the character of one act. But there is one that seeth plainly and judgeth righteously."

The MAN with a COUNTRY



"When we went over the top that morning there was a great level stretch of country immediately in front of me. It was a place of ghastly silence, bleak and gray in the faint light that precedes the dawn. We had been ready for several hours, for we had been told at what hour we would attack, and we had slept—those of us who did sleep—with our nerves strained to hear the word."

"Ten minutes before the time set for the advance we were aroused by a whispered word, passed down the trench. The fellows, chilled by the cold night in dugout and trench, took it in various ways."

"I saw men half paralyzed with fear, trying to smile—to show their fellows that they were not afraid. I saw others with horrible pouts on their lips, cursing at trivial things—working themselves into a rage in an effort to keep up their courage. Many of the fellows did not speak a word—I think it was because they couldn't trust their voices. Some of the boys were jerky and touchy, with their nerves so keyed up that they jumped at the slightest sound; others appeared to be stolidly waiting. Those were men who did not permit their fright to become visible. I saw men who gripped their rifles until it seemed their fingers would press through the steel; I saw others holding theirs gingerly, loosely, as though they were some strange object with which they were not yet familiar. And there were some fellows who breathed shrilly, with great gasps, as though they had just finished a long run. And in every man's eyes was a light that no man in this world can describe."

"I couldn't help but see those things, because I looked closely at every man near me. I had to. If there was any excess courage around there I wanted to feel it. For I needed it."

"If it hadn't been for a thought that struck me just before we got the word to go, I believe I couldn't have gone. There were many of us fellows, and of course those who took it most unconcernedly did a lot to help the fellow who might have wavered. But that did not seem to be enough. As individuals we doubtless would have gone over the top—driving ourselves to do it; and as an army we would go over without being driven. Pride would have made us do that—for none of the fellows would have wanted the others to think him a coward."

"But something lacked until I got the thought that we were not alone in the war; that behind us—in reserve—were hundreds of thousands of our men, ready to back us in any play we made. And behind those hundreds of thousands were millions of our countrymen, their eyes all turned toward us, watching us, waiting—ready to applaud us, and equally ready to avenge us. I got the feeling of company—a more satisfying sensation than the sight of the fellows on every hand gave me. And just before we got the word I felt like I used to feel when a band marched down the street at home playing the 'Star Spangled Banner'—with a long column of soldiers in buoyant step behind them. I went clammy all over, and my heart swelled until I thought it would burst. I could see my country, then—and—Well, you all know the feeling. When we got the word we went—and the world knows how we went."

"And your wound?" questioned Miller.

"Well, it's a little tough to realize that I will never be able to see again; but when I think that I lost my sight serving those loyal, watching millions of my people, I don't worry about it much."

For five minutes after the departure of Ben and Molly, there was no word spoken in Corwin's office.

The three men heard Ben's halting step on the stairs grow fainter until finally they could hear it no more. And still they sat, each man avoiding the other's eyes—all of them feeling ineffably small and unimportant.

for him! Ben, facing death, had felt the spirit of the country; Corwin, safe at home, had derided that spirit—had denied it. He had haggled and argued; had found fault with everything. His hands had not upheld Ben and his fellows; it had not been his face that Ben had seen among those that had been turned toward him on the eve of battle—for he had turned his back toward the boys.

Corwin felt that something was slipping away from him. He felt lonely and deserted—as though something he valued was vanishing from his sight, to be gone forever. He felt as Ben said he had felt just before he and his comrades had gone over the top—that he must have something to give him that feeling of companionship; he felt that he didn't want to be on the outside—he wanted to belong—he wanted to feel that there were millions of people behind him, too—and with him.

And he knew, now, that there was only one way to attain that feeling of companionship—to become a real citizen of the mighty nation that had brought the arrogant Hun to his knees; there was only one way to become thoroughly American—or to become thoroughly alien. And that way was to help the nation toward its goal; to bear cheerfully and equally the burdens it placed upon one; to add to its strength all the resources at his command; to somehow get a share of its power and its glory.

Corwin was intensely eager now. He looked at his watch, got up and said shortly to Miller and Roberts:

"Gentlemen," he said, "we'll have to postpone this business until tomorrow—I've got something important to attend to."

Roberts got up also. "Me, too," he said; "we'll go together, Corwin."

"Where?" demanded Corwin.

Roberts laughed lowly. "To see Dillon," he said. "That fellow King has made me feel mighty cheap, I can tell you. I used to have pretty strong ideas about these Liberty Loans, but if a fellow could listen to King talk and refuse to subscribe to help push this thing along he certainly wouldn't be worth fighting for I want to be worth it. Come on!" he urged; "we'll be 'eleventh hour' birds, but we've still got time to save our self respect!"

A quarter of an hour later they were facing Dillon in the latter's office.

"Still a hundred thousand shy, gentlemen," Dillon announced in reply to Corwin's question.

"I'll take half of it," declared Corwin.

"And I'll take the other half," said Roberts.

"Isn't this rather sudden, gentlemen," grinned Dillon; "you still have six hours, you know."

Both Roberts and Corwin reddened. "For the sarcasm of Dillon's remark was glaringly apparent."

But curiously, neither Roberts or Corwin felt any resentment. They looked at each other and smiled, for both had a feeling that they deserved Dillon's sarcasm.

"I surrender!" said Corwin. "I should have done this long before."

"I knew you'd get in under the wire," smiled Dillon.

"How did you know?" asked Corwin.

"Shucks," laughed Dillon. "Quite a number of cases like yours have come under my observation. You didn't believe in the Liberty Loans; you had fault to find with nearly every thing the government did. I've felt that way myself; a great many of my friends felt that way—and still feel that way, for that matter. But they subscribe just the same—and I buy them. The average American likes to kick and raise Cain with the government—he'll wail and howl about incompetency and graft and all that stuff. But in the end he'll help the government. He has to, because he's an American. It's in the blood. He can't help it." He laughed again, turned to the telephone and called a number. Corwin and Roberts listened.

"Is that the Observer? Mr. Higley, please." (A pause.) "Higley? Ready to go to press? All right—we're just in time. Get this—and set it in scare-head type: Falltown has gone over the top! Big subscriptions by Carter Corwin and Morley Roberts did the trick. Great—Isn't it?"



He turned, after placing the receiver on the hook, and beamed at Corwin and Roberts.

"Gentlemen, accept my personal thanks. You have made it possible for me to say that for once, we have won; that I am not a failure and that Falltown is an American city."

When Corwin and Roberts again reached the street it seemed to Corwin that Falltown had changed. The streets were livelier; there was a different tone to the throng and the hum of traffic; and Corwin held his head high when people looked at him. For no longer did there dwell in his heart those malignant devils of doubt and suspicion that had once been there—insisting that man was supreme and that country was not to be considered. And once more—when Corwin reached the corner of Main and Meridian streets—he saw a vision.

This time it was Molly King. She had taken Ben home, leaving him with her father. She was on her way to the office, and when she saw Corwin she held a copy of the Observer in one hand. Her face was radiant.

"Oh," she said, seizing Corwin by an arm and gripping it tight; "that was wonderful! I am so glad!"

Corwin grinned. And then, as he walked toward the office with the girl, his face grew grave.

"Molly," he said as they paused at the foot of the stairs, "I was in danger of losing my country. And you gave it back to me."

"Well," she said, smiling happily. "I didn't want you to lose it."

"You didn't tell Ben about—about me not subscribing?" he questioned.

"Not a word. Ben didn't know. Not even when I took him to the office."

"Molly," said Corwin gravely, "did you take Ben to the office purposely—just to influence me to—"

She blushed and looked downward, not meeting his eyes.

"Well," she said, hesitatingly, "what else could I do. Today is the last day—and Ben came, and I—I thought—knowing you didn't—or wouldn't—understand. And so I took him."

Late that night Corwin and Molly were standing at the corner of Main and Meridian streets watching the jostling crowd that packed the two streets from curb to curb.

Dillon had lost no time after the visit of Corwin and Roberts, and the issue of the Observer that carried the story of Falltown's greatest achievement, also informed the citizens of the town that the achievement would be celebrated fittingly.

And Falltown was celebrating. There had not been much time to arrange decorations, but enterprising merchants had draped the fronts of their stores with flags and bunting; down Main street in front of the City Hall there were festoons of colored lights—and a platform—portable—upon which a band played.

But if there were not so very many decorations there was plenty of noise—with the blare of horns and the clang of bells and the clatter of hurriedly constructed contrivances of many patterns—and the sound of it filled Corwin with a tingling exultation that he had never felt before.

"I almost lost this," he whispered to the girl, during a momentary lull.

"What?"

"The crowd, the people—the spirit of it all. Molly," he added in a low voice, "Isn't it great to have a country, after—after all?"

She looked mischievously at him.

"And to have conquered all mean, petty suspicions," she said.

He nodded, flushing.

"And to feel that now the country can pay its debts."

"Yes."

"And that we have finished the job."

"Yes."

EASTER CELEBRATED ON AMERICAN SOIL

THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS LAND WHEN SIX SHIPS DOCK—THE RECORD IS BROKEN.

Two of the ships which arrived were the German liners Zeppelin and Graf Waldersee, making their first trip since they were turned over.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

New York.—Six troop ships, loaded to capacity with American officers and men—14,436 in all—arrived in time to celebrate Easter Sunday on home soil and to get a glimpse of the advanced styles in civilian attire which they soon will adopt. Two of the ships which arrived were the German liners Zeppelin and Graf Waldersee, making their first trips since they were turned over to the United States. The Zeppelin, flying the International flag, as well as the Stars and Stripes, brought 1,650 men, including the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Field Artillery, complete, 53 officers and 1,274 men; the Three Hundred and Thirty-ninth Ambulance Company, three officers and 103 men, 73 casual officers and a detachment of one officer and 41 nurses of Base Hospital 44. On the Graf Waldersee there were 1,741 officers and men, the majority being hospital units, and including detachments of the Fifth, Fourteenth, Twenty-first, Forty-second, Forty-fourth, Fifty-third, Seventy-second, Ninety-seventh and Two Hundred and Second Base Hospitals, six casual companies, 18 casual officers and 58 convalescents.

Both ships had on board parties of German officers who had turned the ships over to the United States and who had made the trip as representatives of the German Government.

The other arrivals were the big transport Virginian, with 4,177 officers and men, including Three Hundred and Sixteenth Ammunition Train, headquarters, headquarters motor and horse battalion, ordnance and medical detachments, and Companies A to G, a total of 16 officers and 7,026 men; Ninety-first Division detachments, totaling 18 officers and 951 men; Three Hundred and Forty-seventh Machine Gun Battalion, headquarters detachment, medical detachment, and Companies A to D, 15 officers and 835 men; Three Hundred and Sixteenth Sanitary Train, headquarters, division medical supply and Camp Infirmary 1 to 8, headquarters field hospital section, Field Hospitals 361 to 364, headquarters ambulance section, and Ambulance Companies 361 to 364, 17 officers and 875 men; Three Hundred and Sixty-second Infantry Machine Gun Company, 5 officers and 179 men, together with several casual companies and 172 wounded.

On the Great Northern were 3,000 troops, comprising the One Hundred and Tenth Ammunition Train, complete, 81 officers and 1,158 men; 300 convalescent wounded, 18 casual companies of marines and furloughed men, 16 officers and 674 men, scattered, of United States army ambulance sections, and 25 casual officers.

The Santa Paula brought 2,134 officers and men, including the Forty-second Base Hospital, 2 officers and 143 men; Three Hundred and Sixteenth Supply Train, Headquarters and Medical Detachments, and Companies A to F, 9 officers and 474 men, and the One Hundred and Thirtieth Transportation Corps, 2 officers and 226 men.

Fighters Object to German Music.

New York.—German numbers were hastily stricken from the program of a concert and ball of the Master Bakers' Association of New York when the concert hall was rushed by more than 100 soldiers, who threatened to "clean up the place." Police reserves and a detachment of Provost Guards were summoned and ejected the uniformed men, but not until a promise had been obtained from directors of the entertainment that no German music would be rendered. The soldiers and sailors who invaded the concert hall were the "skirmishers" of a party of nearly 1,000 uniformed men outside, who were assembled when a telephone call was received at the Navy Club apprising members that a "German concert" was being held on the eve of the Victory Loan campaign.

Red Army Captured.

Archangel.—Since landing on the Archangel front last September, the Americans have suffered 529 casualties. Of these 196 were fatalities, there having died of disease or been killed, nine officers and 187 men. The men wounded consist of 12 officers and 320 men. Losses of Americans on the north Russian front during the past month have been extremely light, as most of the recent fighting has been done either by the newly-formed Russian troops, who are campaigning bravely, or the British.

Andrew J. Wolfe Killed.

Columbus O.—Andrew J. Wolfe, 87 years old, was killed instantly when he was struck by an automobile. He was the father of Robert F. Wolfe, Columbus newspaper publisher, and Harry P. Wolfe, Chairman of the Ohio War Savings Committee.

est country in the world.

"And it's mine!" whispered Corwin, so that the girl could not hear him; "and I shall never risk losing it again!"

The End.

CONQUEST OF THE AIR

AERIAL SERVICE FOR PASSENGERS, MAIL AND MERCHANDISE.

BIRD MEN MEET NEXT MONTH

Big Convention of Pan-American Aeronauts Will Stimulate Enlistments in the U. S. Air Service.

Atlantic City, New Jersey, will be the Mecca for a large gathering of American men, and representatives of foreign countries, who will be attracted by the first Pan-American Aeronautics Convention, which meets there in May.

Captain Charles J. Glidden, of the U. S. Air Service, Military Aeronautics, now stationed in the administrative department of the United States Flying School, Southernfield, Georgia, says:

"The Pan-American Aeronautics Convention and exhibition to be held at Atlantic City during the month of May will bring to the attention of the American people the wonderful progress of aviation. The work of aircraft during the war establishes its practicability for commercial uses and insures the creation in this country of a complete aerial service, connecting all cities and towns for the transportation of persons, mail and merchandise."

"Before the close of 1920 I confidently predict this service will be in full operation, with extensions to all countries on this hemisphere. In the United States trunk lines will be established across the country which will place every city and town within six hours from some twenty-four distributing points. Once created and in operation our extensive coast line could be put under complete protection from any possible invasion. Thousands of college trained aviators in and out of the service are now waiting to join in the operation of an aerial service."

"The government calls for fifteen thousand men to enlist in air service for one or three years' time. This is bound to receive a quick response, as here is an opportunity for men to be immediately assigned to duty in the service and of the number who enlist those who pass certain examinations will be given flying and balloon pilot instruction. This liberal offer is equivalent to a one or three years' college course in aeronautics, and one may become expert in all branches of aviation, and if qualified a non-commissioned or even a commissioned officer. In addition to regular pay, clothing, quarters and rations extra pay begins with instructions to operate the aircraft. As the number of men wanted is limited to fifteen thousand for the entire country, quick application to the nearest recruiting officer will be necessary before the privilege is withdrawn."

"Everybody directly and indirectly interested in aviation should attend the Atlantic City convention and exhibition in order to keep abreast with the times and become familiar with the development of aircraft for defense and commercial uses and witness the demonstrations of the world's greatest airplane aviators, who will fly, and balloon pilots sail to the Atlantic air port from all over the country."

BANK PLAN IS DELAYED

Campaign For Legislation Postponed By Advocates of the Home Loans Proposition.

Washington.—The Legislative Committee of the United States League of Building and Loan Associations has decided the proposed legislation for a system of federal home loan banks will not be submitted to the extra session of Congress, if one is called. The decision is the result of a two-day conference. E. L. Kessler, president of the league, said there was full agreement on the fundamental features of the tentative draft of the proposed bill, but members of the Legislative Committee hesitated to commit the league to certain details in the bill without submitting them to the national convention to be held in Detroit, Mich., in July. They will be prepared to make their campaign for this legislation in the next regular session of Congress.

Road Improvements Urged.

Mineral Wells, Tex.—Addressing the seventh annual meeting of the United States Good Roads Association here, Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, retiring chairman of the Senate Postoffice Committee, urged further improvement of American roads, extension of the Bankhead National highway, from El Paso, Tex., to the Pacific coast, so as to form a transcontinental highway, and the education of highway engineers by colleges in order to provide capable construction men.

Demand Punishment of Huns.

Paris.—Premier Clemenceau received from Mrs. Charles H. Farnam, of New York, the representative of the Committee for the Protection of Women Under International Law, a resolution signed by five million American women relating to crimes against women committed by the Germans and their allies during the war. Demand is made that all officers, soldiers and civilians belonging to the armies of the central powers who perpetrated any crime against women or girls in any allied country should be punished if possible.